

The Banner.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918

LIKE MANY OTHERS

An army chaplain who was with Pershing's troops in Mexico tells this story of a young man who found himself. This particular pampered youth was brought to the point of mobilization in a luxurious automobile, accompanied and protected by his mother. The mother sought out the chaplain to arouse his sympathy and interest in her son.

"My boy is not like these other young men," the chaplain agreed with her at once. It was quite obvious that he was different from a good many of them. The mother went on: "He needs special care." And the chaplain assured her that her son would receive very specific treatment.

He did. His officers saw to it that he was kept busy from morning till night. He drilled like everybody else. Then he was given extra jobs that kept him on the move. He washed dishes with a burly Irishman standing over him making him do the work right. His treatment was thorough as well as specific.

A day came when he returned to his mother. He was straight and browned, with a clear eye, with strength, a purpose and poise.

"Can this be my son?" asked the mother in amazement. "The very shape of his head is different!"

That young man is still with Pershing. He is a captain now. The fine, manly qualities that have come out in his character were there all the time. They had been pretty thoroughly put to sleep by the coddling of an unwise mother. Therein lies one lesson this war is teaching parents.

CONFIDENCE

The internal troubles in Austria, combined with the notable failure of the Austrian army in their supreme effort, inevitably remind us of Russia. At this time it seems not impossible that there may be a political and military collapse in the dual monarchy comparable to that of the Russian empire.

Such a development would be a greater piece of good fortune for the allies than the Russian debacle was for the central empires.

It would not, however, end the war. We must not be over-optimistic of an early Austrian collapse, and must not base too high hopes on it when it does come. It will mean, perhaps, half the victory. The other half will be still to win, and will require time, patience and huge effort.

Germany will remain. Her defeat

Wanted, For Sale, &c

WANTED—To rent a farm on shares. Citizens' phone 2030-J. If 12

WANTED—Good farm, large or small. W. C. Rockwell, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A number of wood and iron pulleys of different sizes, two sets of cone pulleys, several lengths of line shafting, different sizes, and hangers. Call at Banner office.

FOR SALE—A number of ends of newspaper rolls, suitable for banquet table coverings, etc. Banner office.

FOR SALE—Splendid 51-acre farm, close in, south of city. See W. C. Rockwell.

FOR SALE—The Osborn home-stand on West High street. Good 5-room house, both waters, large lot with 90 foot front. Barn and greenhouse with established plant trade. A bargain for someone in order to close estate. See F. R. Osborn or call 474 red.

FOR SALE—Splendid 168-acre first and second bottom farm. Two good houses, three barns, two large double cribs, outbuildings, orchard, running water. A real bargain. See W. C. Rockwell, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

FOR RENT—Safety deposit boxes for valuable papers. The Knox Savings and Loan association, northwest corner, Main and Vine streets, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

will be absolutely certain, once her ally is put out of the game; allied resources and morale will be too overwhelming; but still the Germans may be expected to fight hard when they are pressed back upon their own soil and the old cry that they are fighting for their life and homes is given literal application.

It would be a grievous mistake for any of the allied governments to abate one jot of their preparations for the great, final phase of the struggle. The thing to do is to set to the task more grimly than ever, in the sure knowledge that the harder the blows we are able to strike, the quicker will come the peace we desire.

We had better muster enough power to smash three Germans than prolong the life of Prussianism through over-confidence.

THE CHAMPAGNE BATTLE

One of the most curious episodes of the war is the recent battle of Rheims as explained in a Paris dispatch. The Germans, who had gradually encircled the old cathedral city on three sides, made a sudden, determined effort to take it. Orders captured from prisoners indicated that they were ordered to win at all costs. They failed ignominiously.

The reason for their attempt, says Paris, is found in the fact that in the vast wine cellars cut in the solid rock underlying the city there are 40,000,000 bottles of champagne. The Germans wanted that champagne.

It may be that the vigor of French defense was actuated not a little by their natural desire to keep the Germans from winning that same store. In view of well known Hun proclivities, however, the strategic wisdom of the defense may be doubted. The French might have let the Germans into the wine cellars, and then marched in and captured them all next day.

TRAINING FOREIGN COMRADES

Authority is to be given our war department to provide military instruction in this country for men representing allied countries. The primary object, apparently, is to facilitate the training of Britons, Frenchmen, Italians, Canadians, etc., who happen to be living in the United States. We can easily put them through the military mill along with our own troops. There is an additional possibility, however, that appears to be contemplated and should be kept in mind.

It is that men may be brought here for training from Brazil, Cuba, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries that have joined the allied cause.

The administration is said to favor such a policy. It is not known as yet how our Latin allies would look at it, but the natural presumption is that they would welcome so convenient a way of enabling them to get into the fighting quickly and effectively.

There would be no humiliation in the process. It happens that we have better facilities now for training soldiers than they have. We have the training camps, the instructors, the organization, the ships. The cause is all one. They could pay their proper share of the expenses, participating in our preparations on a perfectly self-respecting basis.

It is easy to foresee the fine spirit of co-operative Americanism that would result from such a blending of men and effort. We and our Latin brethren would learn to know and like each other better. It would be a big step toward the consolidation of the western hemisphere in a great, democratic brotherhood to resist foreign aggression and uphold American ideals.

LIEUT. FONCK IS PREMIER ACE OF FRENCH FLYERS

Daring Young Frenchman Has Record Of Six Planes In Single Day.

PARIS, May 13.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Lieutenant Rene Fonck, the young French "ace of aces" fought three distinct battles in the air when, on May 8, he brought down six German airplanes in one day. His record never has been equalled in aviation.

All three engagements were fought within two hours. In all Fonck fired only 56 shots, an average of little more than 2 bullets for each enemy brought down; an extraordinary record in view of the fact that aviators often fire hundreds of rounds without crippling their opponent.

The first fight, in which Lieutenant

Fonck brought down three German machines, lasted only a minute and a half and the young Frenchman fired only twenty-two shots.

CREDITED WITH 42

Although Lieutenant Fonck is officially credited with bringing down 42 enemy airplanes in all, military aviators believe that he has sent down at least 60 machines. He is twenty-four years old, is cool in battle and handles both machine-gun and airplane with great skill.

Fonck was leading two other companies on a patrol in the Moreuil-Montdidier sector on May 8 when the French squadron met three German two-seater airplanes coming toward him in arrow formation. Signaling to companions, Lieutenant Fonck dived at the leading German plane and, with a few shots, sent it down in flames. Fonck turned to the left and the second Hun followed in an effort to attack him from behind, but the Frenchman made a quick turn above him and with five shots sent the second Hun down to death. Ten seconds had barely elapsed between the two victories.

BAGS THIRD

The third Hun headed for home but, when Lieutenant Fonck apparently gave up the chase and turned back towards the French lines, the German went after him and was flying parallel and a little below, when Fonck made a quick turn, drove straight at him and sent him down within a half mile of the spot where his two comrades hit the earth.

This ended the first engagement. Several German observation balloons had been brought down by French aviators. Lieutenant Fonck returned to his camp and waited three quarters of an hour for the Germans to learn of that fact and send their chaser planes to the scene of action.

Then he, with two companions went out to meet them. Above Montdidier, he came upon a German plane which was regulating the enemy artillery fire, dived 2,000 feet and sent the German plane to earth with a few shots. Taking refuge in a cloud Fonck lost his two companions. Emerging from the mist to start for his own lines, Lieutenant Fonck saw before him four single-seater Pfalz airplanes protected, at 1,500 hundred feet above, by five German Albatrosses, making for the French trenches with the convoying planes leading. In a ten-second flight, Fonck overtook the rear Pfalz machine, fired and saw it fall.

THROUGH SAFELY

At the sound of his gun, the two Pfalz machines in the center of the German group turned, one to the right, and the other to the left to attack the daring Frenchman but Fonck drove his airplane swiftly ahead, and overtook the fourth Pfalz machine. A few shots under its tail sent it down in flames and the victor flew off to safety, leaving the two other Pfalzes and five Albatrosses wondering what had struck the squadron.

The air fights were staged from 4,500 to 6,000 feet up. The first German fell at 4:05 p. m. and the last at 6:55 p. m.

Lieutenant Fonck used an ordinary Spad machine equipped with two rapid fire guns. He has been a pilot since 1915, passing into a chaser squadron about a year ago. On the day following his six victories he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor and subsequently was promoted first lieutenant.

QUINDARO INITIATES

Quindaro lodge, No. 316, I. O. O. F., conferred the third degree upon a small number of candidates Tuesday evening. A party of about thirty, including the degree team who had charge of the work, from Martinsburg, attended, as well as several visitors from other bodies in nearby towns.

WILL OCCUR SOON

Oakhill grange meets at eight o'clock Friday evening, June 25.

The Owl Creek church will give an ice cream social Friday evening, June 28, under the auspices of the Red Cross.

STRUCK IN EYE

Samuel Earnest of Democracy was painfully injured Tuesday when a small branch of a tree struck him in the eye while he was cutting timber. Attention was given him by a local physician, who said that the blow was not serious.

IS MADE SUPERINTENDENT OF MONOTYPE CORPORATION

William F. Raley, brother of Mrs. Cal Summers of North Sandusky street, has been made superintendent of the Monotype corporation of Philadelphia, Pa., after being chief printer for many years for the Washington, D. C., police department. Raley has also operated a large printing office of his own in Washington.

ALIEN EXPLAINS REASON WHY HE ENTERED ARMY

Swiss Takes Out First Papers In Order To Fight Against Germany With Americans.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 13.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The attitude of thousands of aliens in the United States who have taken out their first naturalization papers so as to volunteer in the American army probably is defined in a letter written by an enlisted man in the American Air Service to his relative in a Swiss city where this new American was born.

"Was it not my duty to aid in this crisis?" he asked. "There can be only one answer for me. The world would not be worth living in if the Germans should be conquerors."

Friends in Switzerland of this volunteer had endeavored to induce him to leave the American army and had enlisted the influence of the Swiss diplomatic service to obtain his discharge. Learning of this, the volunteer wrote to a Swiss diplomat, saying:

IN WAR TO STAY

"Since I have been in the service, I have become firmly convinced that I have done the best thing I could and I have no intention of availing myself of your offer." (To obtain a discharge.)

Expressing to his Swiss friend his convictions concerning his resolutions to fight for America the volunteer wrote:

"I feel that the United States is fighting for a good cause in opposing the unscrupulous methods of warfare of the Germans. Up to a short time ago I felt, while sympathizing with the Americans, that I was not my war or my business to take an active part."

"Ever since my arrival in this country (America) I have been well treated. I have had the benefit of all the chances offered me and was considered as the equal of everybody. Was it therefore, not my duty to lend my aid in this struggle, if it was my intention to remain permanently in this country; having thought that I was fighting for a good cause."

ALLIES MUST WIN

"There must be something to be said on each side, but one comes to this question: Whom would you like to have win? There can be only one answer for me. And, to judge by the manner in which the Germans have conducted the war up to the present time, one can say and believe that the world is not worth living in if they should be the conquerors."

"In the opinion of the people of this country and in my opinion, Germany is governed by a clan possessed of an unconquerable desire to conquer, or to put it better, to govern the world, and in order to attain this object its people will stop at nothing. They violate the neutrality of countries like Belgium, they massacre the non-combatants, they conduct the most barbarous submarine warfare, sink unarmed merchant vessels and neutral vessels, fight behind the lines of their armies through espionage, lying and intrigue."

"This is no way to fight and we will show them what 'Kultur' means when given the true meaning of this word."

CONVICTS AID IN MANAGEMENT OF ILLINOIS PRISONS

Cooperative System In Operation All Over State; Help To Men.

By Associated Press to The Banner SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 26.—A co-operative system of prison management in Illinois already is well underway. It is the product of John Whitman, superintendent of prisons, and has the approval of Governor Lowden and Charles H. Thorne, director of the department of welfare.

Quietly but none the less effectively the "Honor Farm" at the Joliet penitentiary has lost its identity and in its place has grown up the co-operating system of procedure where, Mr. Whitman says, abstractions have been eliminated. No less emphasis is placed on the worth of the honorable conduct, he points out, but an attempt is being made to gain the end by ap-

peals that all the men will understand and not by "lecturing."

Although the "Honor Farm" sign at Joliet has been torn down and another bearing the words "State Farm" substituted, prisoners considered worthy are being trusted in the same way. Instead of making promises, however, the prison officials inform the prisoners who go to the farm that their cases depend entirely on the sort of service rendered and that curtailment of sentences, where lawful, will result only from work well done and a disposition to live right lives. Under the present arrangement, cases are reviewed every year and recommendations made. Men go to the farm, therefore, bearing a weight of responsibility.

Not only at the state prison farm, but throughout the entire prison system of the state, the same policy is being worked out.

Mr. Whitman's whole scheme of management avowedly is intended to act for the reclamation of men and the actual building of character within the walls.

"To do this," he says, "there must be an exhaustive, careful and intelligent study of each individual so that all will be understood, their weaknesses recognized and treatment prescribed that will meet their individual needs, whether it be treatment for physical or mental health, to overcome lack of proper training or the effect of bad environment, insufficient education, habits of idleness or any of the many other things that tend to contribute toward delinquency and crime."

"In order to reach the desired goal in reclaiming the man who has sinned against society and finds himself behind prison walls, three steps are cited by Mr. Whitman as necessary:

First, Proper treatment of the mentally and physically sick.

Second, Classification according to needs and abilities of individual inmates.

Third, A progressive merit system working toward freedom.

"This progressive merit system," he states, "being a thing that is entirely visible to the prisoners, serves to maintain discipline and promise industry as well as fit them for useful careers in after life."

In the new prison at Joliet, now being constructed, it is planned to have three sections, the first for those who enter the institution, the second for those who have shown themselves worthy of greater trust and able to assume some responsibility, and the third where considerable freedom will be afforded in cottages outside the prison walls proper. The prison farm in the co-operative system is to offer the final opportunity for self expression on the part of men.

"In the second class," Mr. Whitman says, "largest opportunity for study of prisoners will come. Then will present itself the greatest opportunity for real educational work. We know by that time and know what to do to help them get permanently fixed in class two where real progress begins. It is at this time they also begin to earn consideration for parole and realize fully that whatever consideration they get is due to merit only. They begin also to understand something about the length of time it will take them to undergo the treatment necessary to fit themselves for parole and decent citizenship."

"Thus gradually the prison restraint is removed and the prisoners are placed more and more upon their own responsibility. They have, up until this time, been under the restraint of prison walls and more or less reliant upon prison rules. However, they have graduated out of cells into small dormitories and have thus far shown their ability to adapt themselves to progressive merit system."

"Now the authorities can well afford to test them as to their ability to govern themselves and their reliability when placed upon their own responsibility, living as villagers with walls removed, the test being that they, in small groups in cottages, can demonstrate their ability to adapt themselves to community life."

SHORT LOCALS

S. W. Loney went to Columbus on Tuesday.

Charles F. Mitchell went to Columbus Tuesday.

Mrs. S. H. Dougherty spent Tuesday in Columbus.

Mrs. Frank Harper spent Tuesday in Columbus.

B. L. Smoots of Centerburg was in this city Monday.

C. H. Miller of Howard was in this city Monday.

C. J. Hardin of Gambier was here Monday on business.

Mrs. Howard McDonald went to Fredericktown Tuesday.

Mrs. Edith Brookway is spending a few days in Fredericktown.

Mrs. James Upham spent Tuesday in Fredericktown.

George M. Schaffer of Mt. Liberty was in this city Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Harris have returned to their home on East Vine

street after visiting relatives and friends in Pittsburgh.

Edward L. Parker spent Tuesday in Columbus on business.

Mrs. Chancy Dowdell and daughter went to Mansfield Tuesday.

Miss Anna Krebes went to Newark Tuesday.

Mrs. Dora Baker of Niles is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Baker.

Principal W. F. Rimer of the local high school went to Columbus Tuesday.

William S. Temple left Monday for Camp Upton, N. Y., to visit his son, William, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. George Spindler and Mr. and Mrs. Bricker spent Sunday at Buckeye Lake.

Prof. Harry Moffitt left for Cedar Point Monday to attend the Ohio Teachers' Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Wolfe spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Darling of West Gambier street.

Mrs. W. C. Tish of Wichita, Kas., came to Gambier Tuesday to visit with her father, Robert Jolly.

Mrs. Rosa McAllister left for Cornwalls, Ore., Tuesday after visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Crier.

Mrs. J. P. Murtaugh returned home Tuesday after a two weeks' visit with relatives at Dennison.

Miss Evangeline Pitkin of East Sugar street underwent an operation at the Mt. Vernon hospital Tuesday.

Miss Wilma Clark and Miss Lulu Moffitt went to Cedar Point Monday to attend the Ohio Teachers' Institute.

Cooper Jackson, a truck driver in the United States army, is home on a short visit.

Prof. and Mrs. J. F. Fish returned to their home in Chicago Monday after spending a vacation here with relatives.

Joseph and Carlton Shoults left Tuesday for Camp Upton, N. Y., to spend a few days with their brother, Frank Shoults.

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Blair returned Tuesday after spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Bernard Purlinton of Wellsville.

Mrs. J. F. Mahaffey has returned to this city after spending the winter in Brookings, S. D. Mrs. C. W. Smith and children returned with her to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. David Matthews and son and Mrs. Fanny Scott of Mansfield spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Scott of North Main street.

Mrs. Everett E. Brown and son, Section of Springfield are the guests of Mrs. Brown's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Section of North Gay street.

Mrs. Carrie Tilton returned home Monday from Columbus where she attended the G. A. R. encampment and visited her daughter, Mrs. Curtis Stevens.

Following a short honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Montavon will live in Portsmouth, where Mr. Montavon is employed by the British government.

Mrs. Bessie Clutter went to Coshocton Tuesday where she will spend a few days.

Ordinance Sergeant James Atlas Schafer of Cleveland, who is stationed

at Camp Hancock, Ga., is spending a few days in this city as a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wolterton, East Gambier street.

Mrs. Emma Gibbons went to Ankenytown Wednesday.

Miss Eva O. Parrott went to Newark Wednesday.

Mrs. Grant Harris spent Wednesday in Centerburg with friends.

G. W. Purbaugh went to Columbus Wednesday on business.

Miss Alice Lewis returned Tuesday after a trip to Washington, D. C., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dwight McKay of Tulsa, Okla., is here on a two weeks' visit with relatives.

H. S. Louis returned to Columbus Wednesday after a business trip to this city.

H. Elton of the Ohio State Sanatorium went to Cincinnati for a short visit Wednesday.

Mrs. T. S. Johnson returned to Granville Wednesday after visiting here.

Mrs. A. F. Daniels went to Akron Wednesday to visit her son, Dr. D. D. Daniels.

Mrs. Ira Peck of Detroit, Mich., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Fannie Withall of Mansfield avenue.

Mrs. R. R. Warner and daughter have returned from a short visit in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Banner M. Allen went to Columbus Wednesday.

Rev. J. W. Salisbury left for Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Craft of Lorain, formerly of this city, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. W. C. Burris of North Main street is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. N. Freese, near Martinsburg.

Corporal Horace K. Rouse of the aviation signal corps, left for Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Wednesday after visiting here.

Prof. A. L. Murry went to Cedar Point Wednesday to attend the Ohio Teachers' Institute Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Perry Bush went to Fredericktown Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Spear of Washington, D. C., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Warner at the Hotel Curtis.

Newlyweds

Visit Here

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Montavon of Portsmouth are in this city spending a few days with Mrs. Montavon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McCormick of West High street.

Mrs. Montavon was formerly Miss Mary Elizabeth McCormick. Mr. and Mrs. Montavon were married at 5 o'clock Monday morning at the Church of the Holy Redeemer in Portsmouth, where the bride has lived for some time with her brother, Dr. C. C. McCormick.

The nuptial high mass was celebrated by Rev. J. E. McGuirk. The bridal pair were attended by Mr. Montavon's sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Gerlach, and the ceremony was attended by only the immediate relatives of the young people.

The Itching and Sting of Blazing, Fiery Eczema

Seems Like the Skin Is on Fire. There is a harassing discomfort caused by Eczema that almost becomes a torture. The itching is almost unbearable, and the skin seems on fire with the burning irritation. A cure from local applications of salves and ointments is impossible, because such treatment can only allay the pain temporarily. The disease can only be reached by going deep down to its source.

The source of Eczema is in the blood, the disease being caused by an infection which breaks out through the skin. That is why the most satisfactory treatment for all so-called skin diseases is S. S. S., for this remedy so thoroughly cleanses the blood that no impurities can remain. Get a bottle to-day at any drugstore, and you will see results from the right treatment. Write for expert medical advice, which you can get without cost, by addressing Medical Director, 21 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.



Friendly Shirts

When it begins to get 80 or 90 in the shade a man feels at his best without a coat. But of course the shirt must look right as well as feel right. Here are fabrics and patterns that make one feel "at home" in his shirt sleeves.

\$1 to \$6

The Rosenthal Co.

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